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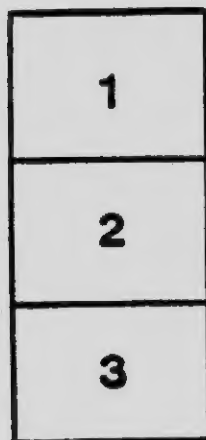
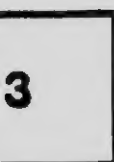
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OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

OF THE

Tercentenary Celebration

OF THE FOUNDING
BY

Samuel de Champlain

IN 1608 OF THE ANCIENT
CAPITOL OF CANADA

HISTORIC QUEBEC

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Champlain Monument, on Dufferin Terrace, Quebec

The Celebration at Quebec



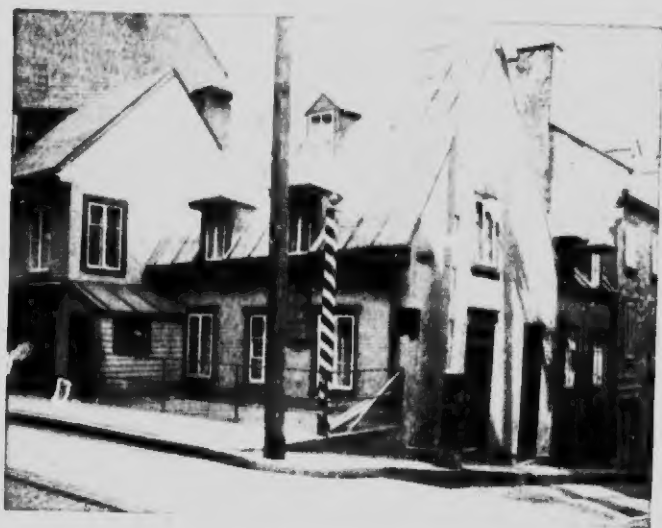
AS the date fixed for the opening of a celebration which will become an historic event draws near, the eager public begins to realize what really happened here three centuries ago, when Sieur Samuel de Champlain landed at the foot and climbed to the top of the hill on which the charming City of Quebec now stands. We begin now to realize that Quebec is the real cradle of Canada. Thrilling tales of the heroic deeds of dead pioneers we read and forget, but when we see it set forth in imposing pageant, we will not forget. One year's travel and actual observation of this wonderful world is worth more than ten years' constant reading of other men's descriptions of sights and scenes.

And one day in Old Quebec will fix in one's mind the historic scenes that have been enacted here within the past three hundred years so that they will endure as long as life lasts.



The Citadel, Quebec

Here living men and women will walk and talk as in the olden days when history was written in the red blood of heroes. The founder of the City, Champlain, the brave Wolfe, the great Montcalm, all the famous characters who gave their lives to the defense or the conquest of Canada, will be depicted as the mighty pageant passes, and among the on lookers will be His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, great statesmen and brave soldiers from almost every civilized land and every sea, and women—the fairest of the fair.



Montcalm's Headquarters in Quebec, 1759, from a recent photograph

The curtain rises on the scene, so to speak, anti-dating the arrival of Champlain a century or so, showing the natives dancing among their wigwams by the banks of the beautiful St. Lawrence when Jacques Cartier comes to plant the first cross in their midst and speak to them and tell to them, for the first time, the wonderful story of the white man's God. Then the assembled multitude will be carried across the sea to the Court of France, and see Cartier appearing before the King, offering him a few natives of North America who have



Wolfe and Montcalm Monument, Quebec

accompanied the Explorer across the Atlantic. On the ensuing scene brave men and fair women dance before the King, after which Champlain is commissioned by the Sovereign to return to the new world and begin where Cartier left off. Then we see Champlain with his beautiful girl wife landing at the little village of Stadacona.

Now Champlain and his beautiful wife are dead—Stadacona has become Quebec with 200 inhabitants.

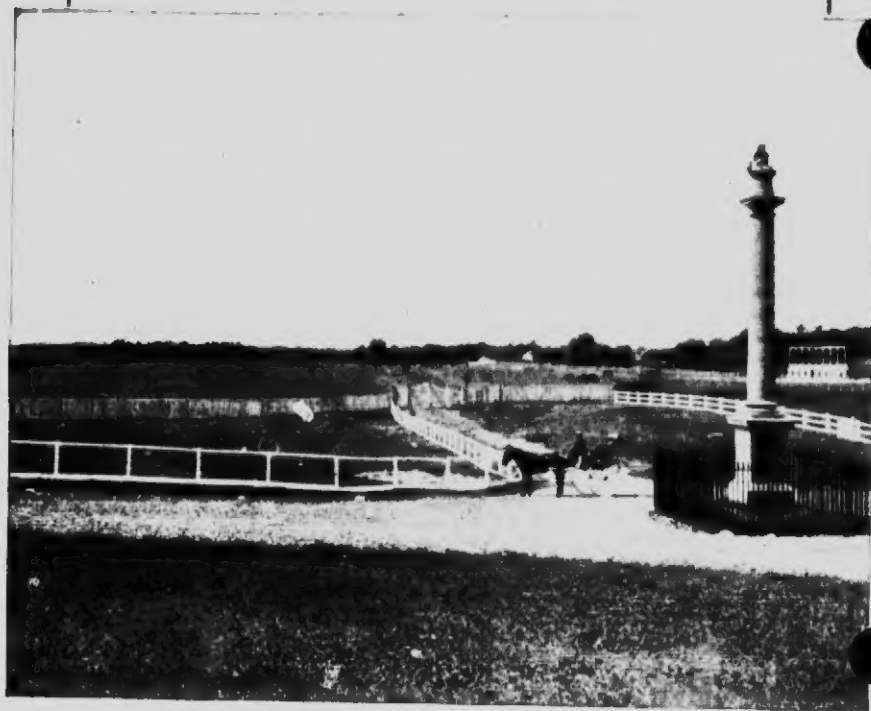
The next scene shows the arrival of Mother Marie and other ladies of Old France.

Among the dramatic scenes there will be the battle between seventeen besieged soldiers and a band of Iroquois Indians. This was one of the many fierce struggles between the new comers and the native North Americans. Here the white men fight against great odds—a losing fight from the first, preferring death to capture.

But these unpleasant pictures soon pass, and we hear the chanting choirs who accompany the Archbishop, the beloved Laval.

And so the show goes on, telling us, pictured by moving men, how the heroic Frontenac hurled his historic answer to his opponents, "At the mouth of my guns."

As a fitting climax to all this inspiring, historic pageant there will be the picture of a united people, French, English, Scotch, Irish, Indians, or the descendants of Indians, and others of almost every



The Plains of Abraham and Wolfe's Monument, Quebec



A Bit of the Old Battery, Quebec

civilized nation who have cast their lot with Canada, and are helping to work out her manifest destiny.

Splendid preparations have been made for the housing and feeding of the multitudes. In addition to the regular hotels, temporary hotels have been arranged for, citizens are surrendering portions, and in many instances the whole of their homes.

On the Plains of Abraham, high up on the towering heights of Quebec, overlooking the majestic St. Lawrence, they are building a tent city, with wooden floors, where visitors can have the advantage of first class hotel accommodation, combined with the rare comfort of sleeping under canvas. This tent city will be electric lighted, and patrolled day and night by guardians of the peace.

In addition to all this room, most of the large convents, educational institutions, skating rinks, clubs, halls, Y. M. C. A. building and other institutions will open their doors to the stranger and take him in. Hundreds will go and remain only a day, others will spend a few days, so that the same room, and the same seat at table will be used by many people during the days of the celebration. The gen-

tlemen having the matter in hand are of the opinion that they will have accommodation for as many visitors as the railways and the boats can carry to and from the historic city.

As for restaurant accommodation, all the leading hotels and restaurants will serve at all hours, and there will be a number of temporary restaurants, so that there need be no uneasiness on this point.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the well known author who recently arrived in Canada, thus expresses himself on what he conceives to be the meaning of the Quebec festivities :

It is not the celebration of the conquest of France by England in America that holds any place in the minds of the Canadian people. The Tercentenary is to be focussed at the battlefield of Quebec on the Plains of Abraham, but that means no more to the present generation of Canadians, French and English, than a splendid piece of history, in which, after the lapse of a hundred and fifty years, they each have an equal share of glory.



Dufferin Terrace and Lower Town, from the Citadel, Quebec



The Picturesque Calache, Quebec

A GREAT HERITAGE.

The French-Canadian has long ceased—his grandfathers had ceased—to think of French Canada in any relation to France. He is secure—as his grandfather and great, great-great-grandfathers were—in his language, his civil law and his religion. Vastly outnumbering the Britisher in his province, controlling it from a French-Canadian point of view, and having an Administration markedly different from the rest of the Dominion of Canada, he is conscious of no loss except that another flag than the fleur-de-lys, or the tri-color, flies above the Citadel of Quebec.

PRIDE OF COUNTRY.

Indeed, in regard to this Tercentenary it is all his. It was he who first came, it is he who still presides politically and socially over a territory where he squatted in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; all the glory of the wonderful days

of Champlain, Cartier, La Salle and Marquette is his ; the pride of history and antiquity—for to a new land three hundred years is antiquity—is with him.

He is in a sense Elizabethan, because he began with the beginning of an expanding England, as English history dated anew from the Elizabethan period.

VISION OF NATIONALITY.

To both the English and French races the Quebec celebrations will mean a new vision of nationality ; not French, not English, but Canadian, and that nationality, I firmly believe, linked up by the unbreakable metal of an English inheritance, and the debt due to the thousand years of British history and British traditions, which has given Canada the best she has in her national life.

At this celebration the vital thing will be the plighted troth of two peoples once at war now working together for a national purpose, with a great history behind them ; two peoples laboring to make a great power which shall have all that is best in British life, with something that belongs to the soil, to the climate, to the history and the conditions of the young, abounding land itself.



Martello Tower

Official Programme of the Tercentenary
Celebration of the Founding by Samuel
de Champlain, in 1608, of the
Ancient Capitol of Canada—
Historic Quebec.

The programme for the Tercentenary celebration is as follows :

Thursday, 16th July—Arrival of the Six Men-of-War of the British Saluting Fleet.

Sunday, 19th July—"L'Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne Francaise" will do honor to the memory of Champlain at the foot of his statue.

Monday, 20th July--Mounted Herald-at-arms and Men-of-the-Watch will appear in the streets, costumed as in the time of Champlain. The Heralds will proceed through the city, stopping at all important places and will make official announcements in connection with the celebration, the arrival of official guests, the programme of the following day, etc.

EVENING—The Congress of the French-Speaking Physicians of North America, will open.

Tuesday, 21st July—Arrival and reception of official guests, and of the French and American fleets.

AFTERNOON—Performance of the Pageant on the Plains of Abraham.

EVENING—Concert in the Drill Hall, and performance of Felicien David's Symphonic Ode, "Christophe Colomb."

Wednesday, 22nd July--H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will arrive in the afternoon, escorted by a naval squadron, and will land at the King's Wharf.

EVENING--Military Bands at Dufferin Terrace, Victoria Park and Boulevard Langelier. Special meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in honor of Champlain. Second performance of the Symphonic Ode, "Christophe Colomb."

Thursday, 23rd July—At 3 p. m.—Arrival of Champlain on his ship the "Don de Dieu." At 4 o'clock—Presentation of the civic address of welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and other official ceremonies, commemorative of Champlain and of the founding of Quebec. Review of the historic procession in front of the Champlain Monument.

EVENING--Illumination of the combined fleets and of the surrounding country, and great display of fireworks on the Heights of Levis, opposite Quebec.

Friday, 24th July—MORNING—Review on the Plains of Abraham, before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Dedication of the Quebec Battlefields.

AFTERNOON—Performance of the Pageant on the Plains.

EVENING—Official Ball at the Parliament House, given by the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Saturday, 25th July—AFTERNOON—State performance of the Pageant on the Plains. Lacrosse match on the Q. A. A. A. grounds by two championship teams.

EVENING—Band Concerts on the Terrace, in the Victoria Park and at Boulevard Langelier. "Concert de gala" at the Drill Hall.

Sunday, 26th July—"Messe Solennelle" on the Plains of Abraham. Service at the English Cathedral, at which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will be present.

Monday, 27th July—AFTERNOON—Regatta in the harbor in front of the City. Performance of the Pageant on the Plains.

EVENING—Naval display at night by the ships of the fleets in the port of Quebec.

Tuesday, 28th July—MORNING—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit Victoria Park, and will plant a tree in commemoration of his visit.

AFTERNOON—Children's fete and day fireworks on the Plains. Naval and Military Gymkhana.

EVENING—Reception by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Jetté at Spencer Wood.

Wednesday, 29th July—Departure of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

AFTERNOON—Performance of the Pageant on the Plains. Children's fête and day fireworks at Victoria Park.

EVENING—Civic Reception at City Hall.

Thursday, 30th July—Parade of National Societies, and Canadian and other Clubs and Associations, as well as independent military guards, both Canadian and Foreign.

EVENING—Great display of fireworks at Victoria Park.

Friday, 31st July—Last performance of the Pageant on the Plains.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Order of historical procession, through the streets, on Thursday, the 23rd July :—

- I. The Men-of-the-Watch and Heralds-at-Arms.
- II. Jacques Cartier, accompanied by one hundred and ten sailors, preceded by a cross with the Arms of France.
- III. Francis 1st, King of France, and his Court.
- IV. DeMonts, Champlain, Pontgrave, the three chiefs of the expedition, followed by the crew of the "Don de Dieu."
- V. Henri IV., Sully and the Court of France.
- VI. Dollard and his sixteen French comrades at Long Sault.
- VII. Discoverers and founders of Towns of Joliet, LaSalle, Maisonneuve, etc.
- VIII. Cavalcade, representing De Tracy, with his suite composed of twenty-four guards and four companies of the Regiment of Carignan-Sallieres.
- IX. Duluth and his Coureurs de Bois.
- X. Frontenac, with the Sovereign Council, and his guards and staff, and the militia men of Robineau de Becancourt, of Iberville and other chiefs.
- XI. Melle. de Vercheres, accompanied by brothers and followers, and groups of Indians.
- XII. Montcalm and Levis at the head of their regiments, the La Sarre, Languedoc, Bearn, Guienne Royal-Roussillon, Berry, Marine troops, Canadian militia and Indian allies.
- XIII. Wolfe and Murray and their regiments. Amherst's, Anstruther's, Lacelles', Kennedy's, Bragg's, Otway's, Louisbourg Grenadiers, Scotch Highlanders and Royal American.
- XIV. Guy Carleton and the principal officers of the regular troops and the Canadian militia, defenders of Quebec in 1775.
- XV. De Salaberry and his three hundred Voltigeurs de Chateauguay.

N. B.—At the head of each group, pages will walk with banners giving date and short description of group.

SCENES OF THE HISTORIC PAGEANTS ON THE PLAINS.

FIRST PAGEANT.

1535—Scene I. The Village of Stadacona. Indian Festivities. Jacques Cartier plants a cross on the bank of the river. Scene II. The Gardens of Fontainebleau. Jacques Cartier at the Court of Francis I.

SECOND PAGEANT.

1608—Scene I. The Louvre. Champlain receives his commission from Henry IV.
1620—Scene II. Madame de Champlain comes to Quebec.

THIRD PAGEANT.

1639—Arrival of the Hospitalieres and Ursuline Nuns; they are welcomed by the Governor, Hault de Montmagny, Knight of Malta. Mother Mary of the Incarnation and the Indian children.

FOURTH PAGEANT.

1660—Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions in arms at the Long Sault. Battle with the Iroquois.

FIFTH PAGEANT.

1665—Mgr. de Laval ceremonially receives M. de Tracy, Lieut.-General of Louis XIV.

SIXTH PAGEANT.

1670—Daumont de Saint-Lusson takes possession of the western country in the name of the King of France.

SEVENTH PAGEANT.

1690—Frontenac receiving the messenger of Sir William Phips at the Chateau St. Louis.

EIGHTH PAGEANT.

1759 and 1760—Montcalm and Levis, Wolfe and Murray, with their respective regiments in a parade of honor, marching and countermarching on the Plains. General salute by the troops answered by the guns of the warships. Grouping of all the historical characters of the procession and the pageants.

GRAND FINALE.

INFORMATION.

The Grand Trunk Railway System's extensive lines comprise 4,639 miles of rail between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, and afford a peerless route from the west and south to Montreal and Quebec. It has been known throughout the continent for years as the "great and popular tourist route."

In addition to the splendid train service, fast time, superb equipment, unexcelled roadbed and polite and attentive employes, the route is one of great interest from a scenic and historic point of view, and embraces the greatest diversity of attractions on the Western Hemisphere.

From Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, passengers reaching the Grand Trunk are carried over the main line to the East. Pullman sleeping cars on all through night trains, and dining cars, parlor cars and cafe parlor cars on day trains.

From points in the West, a pleasant deviation from the all-rail journey can be made at Kingston, where the trains of the Grand Trunk connect with the Richelieu & Ontario steamers for the trip through the Thousand Islands and down the Rapids of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. A through Pullman sleeping car is run daily between Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Toronto to Kingston wharf, leaving at a convenient hour in the evening and reaching Kingston wharf in time for passengers to take the steamer for the daylight ride down the river to Montreal, a distance of 204 miles, through a panorama of beautiful scenes.

From New York, through trains are operated over the Delaware and Hudson Railway, skirting the western shore of Lake Champlain.

From Boston, through trains leave over the Boston & Main and Central Vermont Railways.

From Montreal and Quebec many side trips to historic and interesting spots may be made at moderate expense, and several days can be profitably and enjoyable spent in this way. The trip down the St. Lawrence to the several resorts situated on its shores, the Saguenay trip, a jaunt to the Lake St. John region, or a trip through the Maritime Provinces, all have their attractive features that appeal to the tourist and traveler.

Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, can be reached over the lines of this system from Montreal in three hours; several trains during the day at convenient intervals. The trip is worth while and can be made in ease and comfort.

The approach to the city of Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway System gives passengers the best view of the city and the citadel, as the line runs on the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence at this point to Levis, allowing for an unobstructed view for miles, also giving one a splendid opportunity of viewing the harbor front and that interesting part of the ancient capital "lower town."

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